EXHIBIT LIST TO ADVANCEME, INC.'S OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF

EXHIBIT	CONTENTS
Ex. A	'281 Patent.
Ex. B	'544 Patent File History, 06/03/99 Response after Final Under Rule
	1.116
Ex. C	'544 Patent File History, 11/10/98 Office Action
Ex. D	'544 Patent File History, 1/20/99 Amendment and Response
Ex. E	'544 Patent File History, 7/16/99 Preliminary Amendment
Ex. F	'544 Patent File History, 8/3/99 Office Action
Ex. G	'544 Patent File History, 06/07/2000 Applicant's Brief on Appeal to the
	Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
Ex. H	'544 Patent File History, 08/10/2000 Examiner's Answer
Ex. I	'544 Patent File History, 10/30/02 Decision on Appeal
Ex. J	'544 Patent File History, 07/13/04 Notice of Allowability
Ex. K	'281 Patent File History, 07/12/04 Request for Extension-of-Time and
	Amendment
Ex. L	'281 Patent File History, 03/17/05 Notice of Allowability and Response
	to Amendment
Ex: M	08/02/06 Joint Claims Construction and Prehearing Statement Pursuant
	to Local Patent Rule 4-3
Ex. N	Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition 1997, p. 439.
Ex. O	American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition 1997, p. 1409

EXHIBIT A

to

ADVANCEME INC.'S OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF



(12) United States Patent Johnson

(10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent:

US 6,941,281 B1 *Sep. 6, 2005

(54)	AUTOMATED	PAYMENT

- Barbara S. Jahnson, Southport, CI' inventor: (US)
- (73) Assignee: Advanceme, Inc., Konnesaw, GA (US)
- Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this (*) Notice: patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-

- (21) Appl. No.: 69/356,711
- Jul. 20, 1999 (22) Filed:

Related U.S. Application Data

- Continuation of application No. 08/890,398, filed on Jul. 9, 1597.
- Int. Cl.7 C06F 17/60; G06F 17/00 Field of Scarch
- References Cited (56)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

A1D4 1100-1	
4.750.119 A 6/198R	Cohen et al 364/401
4.823.264 A * 4/1989	Demlag 705/39
RE32.985 E * 7/1989	Nagain et al
4.914.587 A 4/1990	Clouse
4,941,090 A 7/1990	McCerthy 364/405
5.117.355 A 5/1992	McCaithy 304/405
5,202,826 A 4/1993	McCarthy
5,287,268 A 2/1994	McCatthy 364/405
5,383,113 A 1/1995	Kight et al 364/401
5,465,206 A 11/1995	
5,466,919 A 11/1995	
5,483,445 A * 1/1996	
5,504,677 A 4/1996	
5,639,519 A 6/1997	

5,649,117	٨		7/1997	Landry 395/240
5.725.298	Á	٠	2/1998	Rogers 379/9LOE
5,717,989				Towoli et al 705/37
5 74R 008			5/1998	Ye

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0 655 716 A2 5/1995

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Do You Need A Card Processor?" by Hearst, Catalog Age, vol. 13, No. 6, pp. 85-86, Jun. 1996.

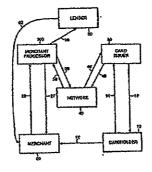
(Continued)

Primary Examiner—James W. Myhre (74) Attornoy, Agent, or Firm—David M. Klein; Shearman & Sterling U.P

ABSTRACT

Systems and methods for automated loan repayment involve utilizing consumer payment authorization, clearing, and settlement systems to allow a merchant to reduce an outstanding loan amount. After a customer identifier (e.g., 'a credit, debit, smart, charge, payment, oto card account number) is accepted as payment from the costomer, information related to the payment is forwarded to a merchant processor. The merchant processor acquires the information, and related to the payment, processes that information, and processor. The merchant processor acquires the information related to the payment, processes that information, and forwards at least a portion of the payment to a loan repayment receiver as repayment of at least a portion of the outstanding loan amount owent by the merchant. The loan repayment receiver receivers the portion of the payment forwarded by the merchant processor and applies that portion to the outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant to reduce that outstanding loan amount.

19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



US 6,941,281 B1

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,757,917 A *	\$/1998	Rose et al 705/79
5,794,221 A	8/1998	Egendori 705/40
5.832.460 A	11/1998	Hedras et al 705/27
5,832,464 A		Houveser et al 705/45
5.842,185 A		Chancey et al
5.850,217 A	12/1998	Cole 345/326
5.890.137 A	3/1999	Koreeda 705/26
6,070,153 A *	5/2000	Simpson 705/36

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	0 72S 376 A2	6/1996
jp	63276669	11/1988
WO	WO 92/06438	4/1992
WO	WO 97/14124	4/1997

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Making The Banks Sweat", by Higgins, Credit Card Management, vol. 6 No. 1, pp. 46-52, Apr. 1993.
"Cliteorp's Merchant Sale Casts a Shadow Over Bank
Acquirers Bankers Refuse to Believe Their Acquiring Businesses Are Doomed", Credit Card News, vol. 5, No. 5, pp.
1-7, Jul. 15, 1992.
"USA: Determined Banks Still Dominate Processing of
Card Receipts", by Gullo, American Banker, p. 17, Apr. 22,
1991.
"IIP Keeps Cards Close to Chest with Acquisition of
Verifone", Card News, p. 6, Apr. 28, 1997.

* cited by examiner

*Sep. 6, 2005

Sheet 1 of 5

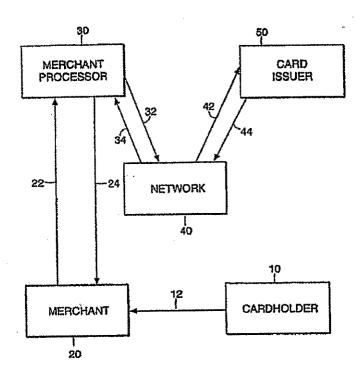


FIG. 1A

*Sep. 6, 2005

Sheet 2 of 5

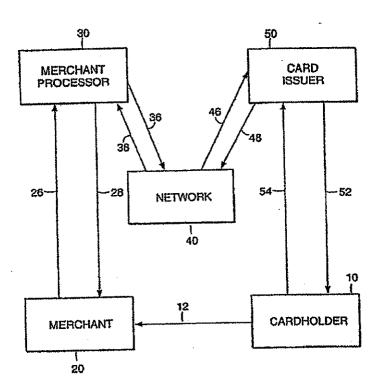


FIG. 1B

*Sep. 6, 2005

Sheet 3 of 5

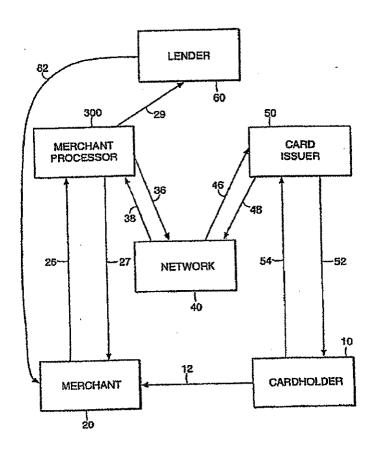


FIG. 2

*Sep. 6, 2005

Sheet 4 of 5

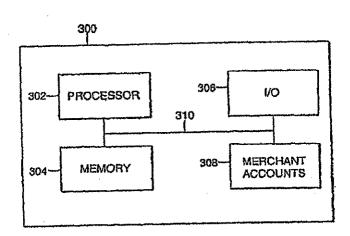


FIG. 3A

*Sep. 6, 2005

Sheet 5 of 5

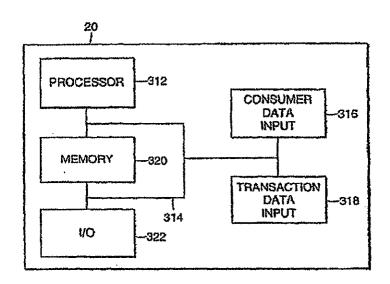


FIG. 3B

US 6,941,281 B1

AUTOMATED PAYMENT

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 08/890, 5 398, filed Jul. 9, 1997.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to systems and processes for auto-mated repayment of a loan by a merchant borrower via fees levied through an entity that processes payment transactions for the merchant.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Card (e.g., credit, debut, charge, smart, etc.) transactions generally involve at least merchants, merchant processors, issuers, and cardholders. Such transactions include authoriassets, and carameters used a management interest carefully attended processes, and may include 20 the use of a system such as the VisaNet or Cirrus system to authorize, clear, and settle the eard payment.

Loan repayment generally is performed by a borrower sending periodic payments directly to the lender by post or by electronic funds transfer through the banking system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide an automated tonn repayment system and process based on fees toviced on 30 payment transactions such as those involving unique identifying account numbers (e.g., credit, debit, charge, payment, smart, etc. card numbers).

ment, smort, etc. eard missions.

The invention utilizes a merchant processor in the loan repayment process. The merchant processor may be, for 35 example, a third party entity (i.e., an entity other than the borrower or the londer), the same entity as the lender, or an entity affiliated in some way with the lender. As an example, with some credit cards, the merchant processor can be a third party. As another example, with some cards such as the American Express charge card, the merchanl processor can be the same as (or at least closely affiliated with) the lender. In general, a "merchant processor" is any entity that acquires merchant transactions such as a bank or other financial institution, or an organization dedicated to acquiring and 45 institution, or an organization dedicated to acquiring and processing merchant transactions. Acquiring merchant transactions generally means receiving payment information from a merchant or on behalf of a merchant, obtaining authorization for the payment from the eard issuer, sending that authorization to the merchant, and then completing the transaction by paying the merchant, authoriting the payment, and getting paid by the issuer. For this service, the merchant processor typically toyles a fee on the merchant that is a percentage of the amount of the payment transaction. In general, the payment information forwarded to the merchant processor relates to a customer identifier submitted to the merchant as payment for some good(s) and/or service(s). processor relates to a customer identifier submitted to the metchant as payment for some good(s) and/or service(s), and that identifier can be the account number associated with, for example, a debit card, a smart card, a credit card (e.g., a Visa or MasterCard card), a charge card (e.g., an example, a test card), a charge card (e.g., an example card to the card), a charge card (e.g., an example card) and the card of the c

by crodit card) is used to pay down the merchant's outstanding loan. In one embodiment of the present invention, a merchant that has borrowed a loan amount from the lender merchant that has borrowed a loan unound from the lorder accepts a customer-identifying account number (e.g., a credit, charge, payment, or debit card number) as payment from the customer and information related to the payment is forwarded to a merchant processor. Acceptance of this type of payment from the customer can be done, for example, at a merchant location (e.g., a rotail establishment), over the telephone, or electronically via, for example, the World Via. We have been been considered from the carbon to the payment. The 10 telephone, or electronically via, for example, inc worns Wide Web by the merchant or on behalf of the merchant. The merchant processor then acquires the information related to the payment transaction, processes that information, and forwards at least a portion of the transaction amount to the lender as repayment of at least a portion of the outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant. The loan payments alternatively may be accumulated until a predetermined amount is reached, and then at least a portion of the occurrent of the payments is forwarded to the lender (or its constitution). accumulated payments is forwarded to the lander (or its designee). In another embodiment, the merchant processor may periodically forward at least a ponton of the payment to the leader or designee. For example, the merchant pro-cessor may forward payment amounts every month, or based on an amount such as after each one thousand dollars (\$1000) worth of transactions. The lender or designed (e.g., (S1000) Worn of transactions. The nation of designate (19), a bank or other leading institution, or an entity collecting payments on behalf of the lender) receives the portion of the payment forwarded by lite merchant processor and applies that amount to the outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant to reduce that outstanding loan amount.

A system according to the invention automates repayment of a loan mode by a lender to a merchant by utilizing payment transactions (e.g., credit, debit, charge, payment, smart, etc. card transactions) with the merchant. The system includes means for accepting a customer-identifying account includes means for accepting a customer-identifying account number as payment from the enstormer and for forwarding information related to the payment to a merchant processor. In one embodiment, the merchant may use equipment provided by VeriFone Inc. of Redwood City, Calif., such as an electronic cord swipe machine, to facilitate and transactious by customers. The merchant processor includes means for receiving the information related to the payment and means for forwarding a lange asyment to the leader. for forwarding a loan payment to the lender.

for forwarding a loan payment to the lender.

The invention thus automates the loan repayment process, and provides an easy and efficient mechanism by which merchants that accept customer-identifying account numbers (e.g., credit cards) as payment for good(s) and/or service(s) can repay loans. The borrowing merchanis use one or more aircady-familiar payment transaction processing systems to make the payments required by the lender or the loan collecting entity. The invention makes loan repayment and collection simple and efficient for both the borrower and the lender.

The foregoing and other objects, aspects, features, and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following drawings, description, and claims.

DRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, like reference characters generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. Also, the drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the

PICIS. IA and IB are schematic illustrations of a payment assection from authorization (FIG. IA) to settlement (FIG.

US 6,941,281 B1

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a merchant processor making payment to both a merchant and a leader, in accordance with

FiG. 3A is a diagram of a merchant processor system ing to the invention.

PIO. 3B is a diagram of a morehant location.

DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGS. IA and IB, a purchase transaction (e.g., a credit card transaction) generally begins with a cardholder 10 providing a customer identifier (typically, a caronotter 10 proviumg a customer moniture (typicaus), a unique identifying account number such as that on a credit card such as a Visa or MasterCard card, a debit card, a smart card, a charge card such as an American Express card, etc.) to a merchant 20, as indicated by an arrow 12, for payment to a merchant 20, as indicated by an arrow 12, for payment of goods and/or services purchased by the customer. The merchant can be any business that accepts such form of payment for the goods and/or services provided to customers by the business. The cardholder 10 might present the card to the merchant 20 in person, or the cardholder 10 might provide the card member to the members of the standard arrow the standard provide the card member to the members of the standard provide the card members to the members of the standard provide the card members to the members of the standard provide the card members to the standard provides the card members the standard provides the card members to the standard provides the card members the card members the standard provides the standard provid provide the card number to the merchant over the telephone or electronically by computer (e.g., via the World Wide Web, WWW). Also, the cardholder 10 might provide the card number to an entity acting on behalf of the merchant such as a WWW provider that sets up and mainteins the merchant's Web page(s). However the customer identifier (e.g., card number) gets to the merchant or the merchant's agent, authorization must be obtained before the payment can be accepted and the purchase transaction completed.

Authorization, as shown in FIG. 1A, involves an authorization request going to a merchant processor 30, as indicated by an arrow 22. The request generally gets to the merchant processor 30 electromically by, for example, transmission through the telephone system and/or some other a provide the card number to the merchant over the teleg

merchant processor 30 electromically by, for example, transmission through the telephone system and/or some other activork (e.g., the Internet and/or an intrauet). The merchant processor 30 (also known as an acquirer because it acquires merchant transactions) then routes the authorization request to a card issuer 50 via a network 40, as indicated by arrows 32 and 42. In some subscription to the authorization request to a card issuer 50 via a network 40, as indicated by arrows to a card issuer 50 via a network 40, as indicated by arrows 32 and 42. In some embodiments, the merchant processor 30 (300 in FIGS. 2 and 3A) is the bank of the merchant 20, and the card issuer 50 is the cardhokler's bank. The routing generally is performed electronically in a manner mentioned above (i.e., via one or more public and/or private networks). The network 40 may be, for example, the VisaNet system. Other examples of the network 40 include debit card processing network systems (e.g., Cirus), the American Express card network, and the Discover (Novus) card network. It may be possible to bypass the network 40 and send work. It may be possible to bypass the network 40 and send the authorization request directly from the merchant proces-sor 30 to the card issuer 50. In some instances, the card sor 39 to the care issuer 39. In some instances, the order issuer 50 also performs the function of acquiring merchant transactions (American Express is an example). Also, the merchant processor 30 and the cord issuer 50 can be merged, and the authorization request will then go only to the 55 and the authorization request which itself then can approve or disapprove the request because the morehant processor 30 and the eard issuer 50 are now the same entity. In the case where the network 40 is used and the eard issuer 50 are now the same entity. In the case where the network 40 is used and the eard issuer 50 and the where me network 40 is used and the card issuer 50 and the merchant processor 30 ero separate (organizationally and/or so physically) entities, the card issuer 50 receives the authorization request via the network 40 and either approves or disapproves in request. An example of when the card issuer 50 may disapprove the authorization request is when the cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum limit on the eard or 85 if the eard number has been fraudulently obtained. Assuming the protect is amounted the eard leave 50 cardnolder 10 has reached the card leave 50 cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the card leave 50 cardnolder 10 has reached the card between 50 cardnolder 10 has reached the card leave 50 cardnolder 10 has reached the cardnolder 10 has reached the cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum limit on the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the card leave 50 cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum limit on the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum limit on the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum limit on the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the maximum limit on the card or 85 cardnolder 10 has reached the cardnol ing the request is approved, the card issuer 50 sends

approval of the authorization to the merchant processor 38 via the network 40, as indicated by arrows 44 and 34. The merchant processor 30 then passes on the authorization approval to the merchant, as indicated by an arrow 24. With the approval, the second part of the card transaction can now occur. This return path (i.e., arrows 44, 34, and 24) also can be accomplished by electronic transmission through one or more private and/or public network systems. In general, oli of the arrows in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 represent electronic transmissions, except possibly for arrows 12, 24, 26, 52, and 54 which may involve other types of transmission such as physical delivery (e.g., a card handed over by the card-holder/customer 10) or post (e.g., a bill sent to the card-holder/customer 10) or post (e.g., a bill sent to the card-holder/customer 10).

eclephone.

Referring to FIG. 1B, to complete the purchase transaction, the dollar amount of the customer's purchase is lor-warded to the merchant processor 30 by the merchant 20, as indicated by an arrow 26. The merchant processor 30 pays the merchant 20 some amount less than the amount submit-ted to the merchant processor 30. The merchant processor 30 ted to the merchant processor 30. The metenant processor 30 typically charges a fee, often referred to as a discount rate, for processing the purchase transaction. For example, the customer's purchase may have been \$100, and with a discount rate of 1.9%, the merchant 20 is paid \$98.10 (i.e., \$100 less the 1.9% discount rate) by the merchant processor 30. The merchant processor 30 submits the entire amount of the customer's purchase to the eard issuer 50 via the network 40, as radicated by acrows 36 and 46. Again, the network 40 are the distincted and the merchant processor and eard we, as nancarco of arrows so and us. Again, are network to may be eliminated, and the merchant processor and card issuer functions may be contained in one entity, in the case where the network 40 is included and the merchant proces-sor and card issuer functions are separate, the card issuer 50, via the network 40, pays the merchant processor 30 some amount less than the amount submitted to the eard issuer 50 by the merchant processor 30, as indicated by arrows 48 and by the merchant processor 30, as indicated by arrows 40 and 38. This reduced amount reflects another fee levied on the transaction by the card issuer 50, often referred to as an interchange fee. The interchange fee is often part of the discount rate. The merchant processor 30 then in turn pays the merchant 20 (e.g., by forwarding payment to a bank having an account maintained by the merchant 20) some amount less than the customer's original purchase amount, in the customer's original purchase amount, in the customer's original purchase amount, amount less than the customer's original purchase amount, as indicated by an arrow 28. For example, with an original customor purchase of \$100, and with an interchange fee of 1.4%, the merchant processor 30 is paid \$98.60 (i.e., \$100 less the 1.4% interchange fee) by the card issuer 50. This amount is further reduced by the merchant processor's fee. Thus, in this \$1.00 original customer purchase example, the merchant 20 is paid \$98.10 by the merchant processor 30, the merchant processor 30 makes \$0.50, and the card issuer makes \$1.40. Stated another way, the merchant 20 pays 1.9% for the ability to offer customers the convenience of paying by card, and that 1.9% fee or surchange is officeated to the merchant processor 30 (0.5%) and the card issuer (1.4%) for providing the merchant 20 with that ability.

The card issuer 50 bills the customer or cardiolder 10 for the full amount of the original purchase (e.g., \$100), and the

The eard issuer 50 bils the customer of particular in the full amount of the original purchase (e.g., \$100), and the cardholder 10 is responsible for paying that amount, plus only interest and other foes, in full or in installment payments, Also, when the network 40 is used, both the metchant processor 30 and the card issuer 50 generally pay a fee to the provider of the network 40. For example, in the case of VisaNet, the merchant processor might pay \$0.059 to VisaNet as a card service fee, and the card issuer 50 might pay VisaNet \$0.059 as a card service and transaction fee. These payments by the merchant processor 30 and the cord issuer

5

50 to the provider of the acreock 40 reduce the amount made off of the surcharge (c.g., 1.9%) imposed on the merchant

Having described the environment in which the invention operates with reference to FIGS. 1A and 1B, the automated is loan repayment system and process according to the invention will now be described with reference to FIGS. 2, 3A, and 3B.

Referring to FIG. 2, a lender 60 makes a lean to the merchant 20, as indicated by an arrow 62. The merchant 20 then is required to pay back the full loan amount plus interest, and possibly fees. Curranily, the merchant 20 typically pays the outstanding loan back in periodic fastallments (e.g., equal monthly payments over five years). The merchant 20 may make these payments to the lender 60 or to 15 some other loan repayment receiver. In FIG. 2, the loan repayment receiver is identified as the lender 60. In accordance with the invention, a purchase transaction occurs as indicated in FIG. 1B except that the lined step where the merchant processor pays the merchant is altered. That is, the 20 ayunent indicated by the arrow 28 is altered. That is, the 20 ayunent indicated by the arrow 28 is altered. The invention involves a merchant processor 300 designed to pay a portion of what would normally go to the merchant 20 to the lender 60 or repayment of at least a portion of the merchant's outstanding loan amount, as indicated by an arrow 29. The 25 lender 60 then receives that portion of the payment forwarded by the merchant processor 300 and applies it to the merchant's outstanding loan amount to reduce that outstanding loan amount. The merchant processor 300 thus pays the merchant 20 some amount less than what the morehant 20 awould receive in the arrangement of FIG. 1B, as indicated by an arrow 27 in FIG. 2. For example, carrying on with the example introduced above with reference to HIGS. 1A and 1B, instead of paying \$98.10 to the merchant 20 on a \$100 original card purchase, the merchant processor 300 might 35 send \$88.10 to the merchant 20 and the other \$10.00 to the lender 60.

In accordance with the invention, there can be a number of variations on how and when the merchant processor 300 pays the lender 60. For example, the merchant processor 300 can accumulate the payments received from the card issuer 50 (via arrows 48 and 38) until a predetermined dollar amount is reached, and then the merchant processor 300 can forward at least a portion of the accumulated payments to the lander 69. Also, as another example, the merchant processor 300 can periodically forward payment to the lender 60, such as upon every other payment received from the card issuer

Referring to FIG. 3A, the merchant processor 300 according to the invention typically includes at least a processor 302, memory 304, an input/output (II/O) device 305, a merchant accounts database 308, and a bus 310 or other means for allowing these components to communicate. The I/O module 306 allows the merchant processor 300 to communicate electronically with the other components (e.g., 55 the merchant 20, the network 40, the eard issuer 50, and the leader 60) in the earl transaction processing system shown in the drawings. The processor 302 and the memory 304 ecoperate with each other and with the other components of the merchant processor 300 to perform all of the functional of the functionality described herein. In one embediment, the merchant processor 300 executes appropriate software to perform all of the functionality described herein. In an alternative embediment, some or all of the functionality described herein can be accomplished with dedicated electronics hardwired to perform the described functions. The merchant accounts database 308 can include information identifying

all merchants 20 with which the merchant processor 300 is authorized to do business (e.g., at least a plurality of unique merchant code numbers), and it also can include information about which leader 60 is associated with each authorized merchant 20 and how (e.g., dollar amounts and frequency) payments are to be made to the lenders 60 by the merchant processor 300. The merchant processor 300 according to the invention can be an appropriately programmed computer such as a mainframe, minecomputer, PC, or Macintosh computer, or it can include a plurality of such computers cooperating to perform the functionality described herein. Similarly, the other components of the card transaction system (e.g., the merchant 20, the network 40, the card Issuer 50, and the lender 60) according to the invention typically include one or more appropriately programmed computers for implementing the functionality described herein.

Referring to FIG. 3B, the merchant 20 typically includes at least one computer unit 312, such as a microprocessor and associated peripherals, that communicates over a bus 314 with a consumer data input device 316, a transaction data input device 318, memory 320, and an input/output (I/O) device 322. The consumer data input device 316 is housted at the point-of-sale to a consumer of merchandiss or services from the morchant. The device 316 can include a keyboard for use to enter a consumer's account number/fleatitise, or alternatively it can include a magnetic card reader for reading a magnetic stripe on a plastic card inserted into the reader. With such a magnetic stripe cord, the stripe is encoded with the identifier (e.g., the customer's Visa credit card account number? When such a plastic card is used, the device 316 also may include a keyboard for entry of a personal identification number (PIN) for verifying against a code stored in or on the card. The transaction data input device 318 also is located at the point-of-sale, and it typically includes a keyboard or the like for use by, for example, a sales cledt to enter the deliar amount of the merchandise or service purchased by the customer and prassibly other related information. The device 318 could include a cash registed in same embodiments, the devices 316 and 318 can share a single keyboard. The consumer and transaction data entered through the devices 316 and 318 may be temporatily stored in the memory 320. The memory 320 also may include ancedant data also may include information indicating the time or location of the sale and/or the sales cleft involved in the purchase transaction, for example,. The merchant 20 may have more than one point-of-sale location and each such location can be equipped with consumer and transaction data input devices 316 and 318. Similarly, memory 320 and 170 devices 322 can be replicated at the merchant 20 such that only one computer 312 is needed by each single merchant tocation. Verilvone Inc. of Redwood City, Calif., f

Robering now to both FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, the merchant processor 300 and the merchant 20 can communicate through the 1/O devices 105 and 322. These devices 305 and 322 can be moderns, for example.

While only one merchant 20 and one lender 60 are shown

While only one merchant 20 and one londer 60 are shown in the drawings, it should be understood that in general a plurality of merchants 20 will interact with the merchant processor 300, and the merchant processor 300 could inter-

US 6,941,281 B1

act with one or more lenders 60, in accordance with the invention. The different merchants 20 generally will have varying outstanding loan amounts owed to one or more of the various lenders 60. The invention has been shown and described with reference to one merchant 20 and one lender described was restricted to the factorisations. Also, as stated previously, the merchant processor 300 and the eard issuer 50 can be separate entities (as is generally the case with Vise eard processing) or the same entity, or at least affiliated entities, (as is generally the case with American Express eard 10 processing).
Variations, modifications, and other implementations of

what is described herein will occur to those of ordinary skill what is described neither with course in social and the scope of the invention as claimed. Accordingly, the invention is to be 15 defined not by the preceding illustrative description but instead by the spirit and scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is: 1. A method for automated payment, comprising:

at a merchant, accepting a customer identifier as payment 20 from the customer and electronically forwarding information related to the payment to a computerized mer-

chant processor; at the computerized merchant processor, acquiring the information related to the payment from the merchant. 25 authorizing and settling the payment, and forwarding at least a portion of the payment to a computerized payment receiver as payment of at least a portion of an obligation made by the merchant; and at the computerized payment receiver, receiving the por- 30

tion of the payment forwarded by the computerized merchant processor and applying that portion to the outstanding obligation made by the merchant to reduce

- such obligation.
 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the accepting step 35 comprises accepting a credit card number as the customer identifier.
- The method of claim 1 wherein the accepting step comprises accepting a debit card number as the customer identifier.
- 4. The method of claim I wherein the accepting step comprises accepting a smart card number as the customer
- 5. The method of claim 1 wherein the accepting step comprises accepting a charge card number as the customer 45 identifier.
- 6. The method of claim I wherein the accepting step comprises accepting the customer identifier at a merchant
- 7. The method of claim I wherein the accepting stop so comprises electronically accepting the customer identifier. 8. The method of claim I wherein the steps performed at the merchant processor further comprise accumulating the

payments until a predetermined amount is reached and then forwarding at least a portion of the accumulated payments to the payment receiver

9. The method of claim I wherein the steps performed at

- the membrant processor comprise periodically forwarding at least a portion of the payment to the payment receiver.

 10. A system for automated payment of an obligation made by a merchant, comprising:

 at a merchant, means for accepting a customer identifier as payment from the customer and for electronically forwarding information related to the payment to a computerized merchant processor, wherein the mer-chant associated with the payment has an outstanding
 - obligation to a third party; and
 at the computerized merchant processor, means for
 receiving the information related to the payment from
 the merchant, means for authorizing and settling the payment, and

- psymens, and
 means for forwarding a portion of the payment to the third
 party to reduce the obligation.

 11. The system of claim 18 wherein the accepting means
 comprises means for accepting a credit card number as the
 customer identifier.
- 12. The system of claim 10 wherein the accepting means comprises means for accepting a debit card number as the customer identifier.
- 13. The system of claim 10 wherein the accepting means mprises means for accepting a smart card number as the customer identifier.
- 14. The system of claim 10 wherein the accepting means comprises means for accepting a charge card number as the mer identifier.
- 15. The system of claim 10 wherein the accepting means comprises means for accepting the customer identifier at a merchant location.
- 16. The system of claim 10 wherein the accepting means comprises means for electronically accepting the customer identifier.
- 17. The system of claim 10 wherein the means at the 40 merchant processor further comprise means for accumulating the payments until a predetermined amount is reached and means for forwarding at least a postion of the accumulated payments to the third party.

18. The system of claim 10 wherein the forwarding means at the merchant processor comprises means for periodically forwarding at least a portion of the payment to the third

party.

19. The system of claim 10 wherein the forwarding means at the merchant processor comprises means for forwarding to the third party an amount that is a percentage of the obligation.

EXHIBIT B

ADVANCEME INC.'S OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF



Attorney Docket No. JHN-801 (4750/2)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: ..

Johnson

08/890,398

GROUP NO.:

SERIAL NO.: FILING DATE:

EXAMINER: July 9, 1997

James W. Myhre

TITLE:

Automated Loan Repayment

In response to the final Office Action mailed from the Patent Office on February 16, 1999, please consider the remarks that follow.

Telephonic Interview

On May 4, 1999, applicant's representatives, Robert Tosti and Michael Giannetta, spoke with Examiner Myhre over the telephone about the final Office Action. During the interview, we generally discussed the issues and positions set forth below.

Claim Rejections

Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 4,750,199 to Cohen (hereinafter "Cohen").

Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Cohen in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,465,206 to Hilt et al. (hereinafter "Hilt").

Document 104

Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 2 of 6

Pending Claims

Originally-filed claims 1-19 are pending in this application, with claims 1 and 10 being the only pending independent claims.

The pending independent claims relate to automated loan repayment which utilizes a "merchant processor" to forward at least a portion of a customer's payment (such as a Visa credit card payment) to a loan repayment receiver as repayment of at least a portion of an outstanding loan that the merchant has with a lender. As recited in the independent claims, the customer makes the payment by using a "customer identifier," which could be, for example, a Visa or MasterCard credit card (see dependent claims 2 and 11, and/or page 5 of the originally-filed application, for example).

A "merchant processor" according to the invention is described with some particularity in the originally-filed application, and this description/definition should be used when interpreting and evaluating the claims. As indicated on pages 1-2 of the originally-filed application, a merchant processor generally is any entity dedicated to acquiring and processing merchant transactions. In acquiring and processing a merchant transaction, the merchant processor generally receives card payment information from a merchant or on behalf of a merchant, obtains authorization for the card payment from the card issuer, sends that authorization to the merchant, and then completes the transaction by paying the merchant, submitting the payment, and getting paid by the issuer. For this service, the merchant processor typically levies a fee on the merchant, and the fee typically is a percentage of the amount of the card payment transaction, such that the merchant receives from the merchant processor some amount less than the actual facevalue of the amount the customer paid to the merchant with the card. The invention relates to modifying the existing merchant processor system that is now used by merchants to authorize and settle card payment transactions. In accordance with the invention, the modification of the existing merchant processor system allows the merchant processor to make payment to both a merchant and a lender (or other loan

Appilcant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 3 of 6

repayment receiver), whereas previously the merchant processor simply paid the merchant.

Document 104

The invention thus generally relates to utilizing the existing "merchant processor" system, but modifying it according to the invention such that the "merchant processor" now "pay[s] a portion of what would normally go to the merchant 20 to the lender 60 [or other loan repayment receiver] as repayment of at least a portion of the merchant's outstanding loan amount, as indicated by arrow 29 [in FIG. 2]" (pages 7 and 8 of the originally-filed application). "The lender 60 [or other loan repayment receiver] then receives that portion of the payment forwarded by the merchant processor 300 and applies it to the merchant's outstanding loan amount to reduce that outstanding loan amount. The merchant processor 300 thus pays the merchant 20 some amount less than what the merchant 20 would receive in the" conventional situation where the merchant processor operates in the traditional manner depicted in, and described in relation to, FIGS. 1A and IB (page 8 of the originally-filed application). "For example, carrying on with the example introduced above with reference to FIGS. 1A and 1B, instead of paying \$98.10 to the merchant 20 on a \$100 original card purchase, the merchant processor 300 might send \$88.10 to the merchant 20 and the other \$10.00 to the lender 60 [or other loan repayment receiver]" (page 8 of the originally-filed application).

The claimed invention thus involves modifying the existing "merchant processor" system to allow repayment of a loan by a merchant via the processing by the modified "merchant processor" system of customers' card payments. Cash payments by customers are not part of the claimed invention as they do not involve a "customer identifier" and they do not get authorized and settled via a merchant processor. Only "customer identifier" payments from customers are part of the claimed invention, and these can include, for example, credit card, debit card, smart card, and charge card payments, according to the invention.

Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 4 of 6

Cohen

In sharp contrast to the invention recited in the pending independent claims and described above, Cohen describes a rebate system, whereby subscriber-purchasers receive a rebate for purchasing goods and services through a closed network of vendors. Cohen says nothing at all about utilizing a merchant processor to forward at least a portion of a customer's payment (such as a Visa credit card payment) to a loan repayment receiver as repayment of at least a portion of an outstanding loan that the merchant has with a lender, At most, Cohen describes using a merchant processor in the conventional manner to authorize and settle card payment transactions. Nowhere does Cohen even hint at . modifying the merchant processor system to allow even a portion of what would normally go to the merchant to instead go to some other entity. Cohen certainly does not teach or suggest anything about loan repayment by a merchant via card payment transactions processed by a merchant processor.

With regard to Cohen's description of using a merchant processor in the conventional manner to authorize and settle card payment transactions, applicant submits that Cohen at best merely alludes to traditional use of a merchant processor to facilitate card purchase transactions. Cohen seems to indicate that a subscriber-purchaser can pay for a product with a credit card, and that any such card purchase must first be cleared so that the funds are then available to pass on and be used in the rebate system. (See Cohen at column 3, line 65 and column 4, lines 26-27.) This, however, is nothing more than a conventional use of a merchant processor, and virtually all of Cohen is focused on describing the rebate system which has absolutely nothing to do with a merchant processor. In sharp contrast to Cohen, the claimed invention is directed to using a merchant processor in a new and modified way.

The system described in Cohen is a purchasing system with a rebate feature. Cohen describes a marketing program designed to reward customers with rebates to motivate subscriber-purchasers to patronize the shops of vendors associated with the marketing program to the exclusion of other vendors' shops (column 4, lines 7-10 of Applicant: Joinson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 5 of 6

Cohen). According to Cohen, vendors join a pool of vendors that offer goods and services at wholesale prices to the operator of the marketing program (column 4, lines 1-4). Subscriber-purchasers have access to the goods and services of the vendors in the pool and can order those goods and services at retail prices through a purchasing center (column 3, lines 40-44). A price differential exists between the wholesale price the operator of the marketing program paid for the goods and services and the retail price offered to the subscriber-purchasers for the goods and services (column 4, lines 4-6), and this differential covers all of the operator's fees as well as the rebates for the subscriber-purchasers. The rebate is sent to an insurance company that maintains individual annuity accounts for each of the subscriber-purchasers (column 4, lines 17-29). The rebate is paid to the subscriber-purchaser via the annuity account 20 years into the future (column 3, lines 22-26).

Again, although the Cohen system allows subscriber-purchasers to purchase goods with credit cards, Cohen does not describe the use of a merchant processor to direct the "rebate" to the insurance company or to direct any extra amount anywhere. Cohen thus is very different from the invention recited in pending independent claims 1 and 10.

Cohen and Hilt

Hilt describes a system for electronically paying bills by the customer entering customer information "manually, via paper, at an ATM, or via a PC, telephone keypad, screen telephone or personal digital assistant" (column 11, lines 51-54 of Hilt). Hilt describes how a credit card number gets into the system electronically. Hilt does not, however, have anything to do with the subject matter of pending independent claims 1 and 10. Hilt adds nothing to Cohen that would have made applicant's invention unpatentable, and applicant thus submits that all pending claims are patentable over Cohen and Hilt, whether taken alone or in combination.

Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 6 of 6

Information Disclosure Statements

Document 104

On March 3, 1998, an Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) was filed with the Patent Office. A copy of the initialed 1449 forms sent with this IDS was returned with the first Office Action (Paper Number 3) on November 10, 1998. On October 29, 1998, a Supplemental IDS was filed with the Patent Office. Applicant requests return of an initialed copy of the 1449 form sent with this Supplemental IDS.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration, withdrawal of all rejections, and allowance of all pending claims in due course.

Date: June 3 Reg. No. 35,393

Tel. No.: (617) 248-7374 Fax No.: (617) 248-7100 Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Tosti

Attorney for Applicant

Testa, Hurwitz, & Thibeault, LLP

High Street Tower 125 High Street Boston, MA 02110

TOST7782269-1

Attorney Docket No. JHN-001 (4750/2)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT(S):

Johnson

GROUP NO.:

SERIAL NO.: FILING DATE: 08/890,398 July 9, 1997

EXAMINER:

James W. Myhre

TITLE:

Automated Loan Repayment

CERTIFICATE OF FIRST CLASS MAILING UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence, and any document(s) referred to as enclosed herein, is/are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patenta, Box AF, Washington, DC 2023 I on this 3th day of June 1999

Marianne Wetzonis

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

JUN 0 9 1999

Group 2700

Submitted herewith la/are:

Amendment and Response (6 pages.); Transmittal Form (1 pg.); Extension-of Time Request (1 page); Fee Transmittal Form (1 page); Check for \$55.00 (one month extension); and Return receipt postcard dated June 3, 1999.

TOST14750/2802015

				Complete if Known	
	Application	on Serial Numb		08/890,398 -	
FEE TRANSMETA	Filing Dat	te .		July 9, 1997	11 /6-1
. / - \ \	First Nam	ed Inventor		Johnson III.VI.	SALL
Note: Effective Cotafor 1, 1997.	Group Ar	t Unit		2765	
Patent feet are subject to annual revision 1988	Examiner			James W. Myhre JUN U	9 1999
12 m	Attorney	Docket No.)HN-001 (4750/2)	
				Araua	7700
METHOD OF PASAGEOR			PET	E CALCULATION (continued)	~
Payment Enclosed:		3. ADDITIO		EES	
Check Money Order Other		Lerge	Small		
		Enlity	Entity	von bronnstation	Fee Paid
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to cred	lit	Fee	Fee	Fee Description	5. CC 4 1110
or charge any fee indicated below to Deposit A	ccount	(\$)	(\$)	•	
No. 20-0531.	. 1	130	65	Surcharge - late filling for or oath	
Required Fors (copy of this sheet enclose	E4).	50	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee	
Additional fee required under 37 CFR 1.	16 md	Su	4.3	Otalian Co Into his constraint strain care	ſ.
1.17.	1	130	130	Non-English specification	
Overpayment Credit.	1		2,520	For fling a request for reexamination	
	- 1	2,520	ئىنى ئىنى <u>ئىنى</u>	ton citistic in and many and annimical desirates	1
FEE CALCULATION		110	55	Extension for reply within firm month	55.00
		380	190	Extension for reply within second	
Filing fee	1			nluom).	<u></u>
Large Entity	- (870	435	Extension for reply within third month	
Fee (5) Fee Description	Fee Puid	1,360	680	Execution for suply within fourth	,
ter(2)				month	
		1,850	925	Extension for raply within fifth month	ļ
760 Utility filing fea		303	150	Notice of Appeal	
310 Design filing fee		300	150 130	Filing a brief in support of an appeal Request for oral hearing	
150 Provisional filing for		260 130	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
	1	50	50	Petitions related to provisional	
Number Number Rete	Lincolar	50		applications	ta
Filed Extra		240	240	Submission of Information Disciprure	
Total Claims -20 - x \$ 18.00 -	į			Statement (17 CFR 1.97(c))	
San Area III.	-	138	130	Submission of information Disclosure	
Independent				Statement (37 CFR 1.97(d))	
Claims 3 - X \$ 78.00 -	1	760	380	Filing a submission after final	}
				rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	!
"I Multiple Dependent Gales(s), Happy \$260.00 =		760	380	For each additional invention to be	<u></u>
Multiple Dependent Claim(s), if my \$260.00 =		100	200	examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	L
TOTAL:				Other (Specify)	
SMALL ENTITY DISCOUNT:					
SUBTOTAL (I) (5)					
2. AMENDMENT CLAIM FEES		i		•	
Claims . Highest No. Present Rate	Pro Paid			SUBTOTAL (I)	\$) 55.00
Romeining Proviously Sxire					
After Amend. Paid For					
Total - x\$ (8.00 -		•		(i) JATOTBUZ	
ladep 15 78.60 -		[SUBTOTAL (2)	
First Presentation of Multiple Dep. + \$260.00 -		ļ.		SUBTOTAL (3)	55.00
Claim		1			<u> </u>
TOTAL: (2)	l		•	
SMALL ENTITY DISCOUNT:	\$)	1			
SUBTOTAL (2)	5)	1		TOTAL (5)	55,
		<u></u>			
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS				SIGNATURE BLOCK	<u></u>
Direct all correspondence to:		<i></i> .	7 14	Rushicitially submitted,	arto 1
Patent Administrator		Date: JVN	. <i>5</i> . If	17 - PAWY 7- 40	VVI
Tests, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLP		Reg. No.: 35.3	93) '	Robert J. Torti	•
High Street Tower		Tel. No.: (617)	248-737	4 Attorney for the Applicants	
125 Filgh Street Boston, MA 02110		Fax No.: (617)	248-710	00 Tesis, Hurwitz & Thibesult, L	I.P
Tal. No.: (617) 248-7000		1		High Street Tower	
Fax No.: (617) 248-7100		ł		125 High Street	
				Boston, MA 62110	

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				٠.,	•		
	010	A						
		```	Application S	erigi Numbet	08/890,3	98		
	JUN 07	1881 E	Filing Date		July 9, 1	997		
. ""	TED A STORAGET A RO			Inventor	Johnson			
1	RANSMITTA	Group Art U	nit	2765				
	FORM		Examiner Na	me	James W	/. Myhre		
		•	Attorney Do	ket No.	1HN-001	(4750/2)		
	ENCLOSURES (check all that apply) Conv of Natice to File Missing Appeni Communication to Board							
X) Fee	Transmitted Form		Copy of Notice t Parts of Applicat	o File Missing ion (PTO-1553)		of Patent Appeals and Interferences		
	Check Attached Copy of Fee Transmittal Form		Formal Drawing	(1)		Appeal Communication to Group (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)		
⊠ .	Amendment/Response	,	Petition Routing and Accompany Convert to a Pro	ing Petition to	» 🗆	Status Letter		
	After Final		Application			Return Receipt Postcard		
	Affidavits/declaration(s) Letter to Official Draftsperson		Power of Attorney (Revuestion of Prior Powers)		Ø	Certificate of First Class Moiling under 37 C.F.R. 1.8		
	including Drawings [Total Sheets]		Tenninal Disclaimer			Additional Enclosure(s) (please identify below)		
Ø	Extension of Time Request] —		uted Declaration and Power of may far Utility or Design at Application				
	Information Disclosure		Small Entity Sta	alcment		Sand Services		
ln	Statement Form PTO-1449	1				RECEIVED .		
	Copies of IDS Citations		Request for Ref	und	-	JUN D 9 1999		
	Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)	After Allowance		c Communication		Group 2700		
0	Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application							
COPP	ESPONDENCE ADDRESS	<u></u>		SIGNATURE	BLOCK			
		dministret)T			Respectfully submitted,		
ENIGG!	Teste, I [*] High St 125 Hig Boston, Tol. No		hibeault, LLP -7000	Date: June	248-7374	Robert J. Tosti		

EXHIBIT C

to
ADVANCEME INC.'S OPENING CLAIM
CONSTRUCTION BRIEF



UNITED STATES . . PARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Weshington, D.C. 20231

Γ-	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVEN	TOFI	OTTA .	MEX OCCRETAGE
ـــ	08/890,	398 07709	797 30	PINSON			
,							
				LM02/1110		MALEXAM	INER
ŀ	PATENT	ADMINISTRA' URWITZ & TI	TOR HIRFALLY		•	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
	TESTA H	REET TOWER	722.27.000			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	125 HIG	H STREET MA 02110					11/10/98
	-					DATE MAILED:	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patenta and Trademarks

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Application No. 08/880,398	Applicant(a)	Johnso	n
Office Action Su	mmary	Examiner James Myhre		Group Art Unit 2765	
X Responsive to communication(s)	filed on <i>Jul 9, 19</i> 9	7			*
This action is FINAL.	•				
Since this application is in condit in accordance with the practice	under Ex parta Qua	yle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453	O.G. 213.		
A shortened statutory period for resis longer, from the mailing date of the application to become ebandoned. 37 CFR 1.136(a).	his communication.	. Failure to respond with	in the perior	i for response v	vili cause the
Disposition of Cisims					• `
X) Claim(s) 1-19			is/are ;	sending in the s	pplication.
Of the above, claim(s)		,	is/are w	Ithdrawn from (consideration.
Cleim(s)					;
⊠ Cleim(s) <u>1-13</u>					***
Claim(s)				/are objected to	».
☐ Claims		are subje	ct to restrict	on or election r	equirement.
☐ The drawing(s) filled on ☐ The proposed drawing correct ☑ The specification is objected to ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to ☐ Acknowledgement is made of ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None ☐ received.	tion, filed on to by the Examiner, scred to by the Exa is cleim for foreign of the CERTIFIED	is Department. I priority under 35 U.S.C copies of the priority do	proved 5 119(a)-ic cuments hav	i ,	
received in Application received in this nations	stage application	from the International Bu		 ula 17.2(a)).	
*Certified copies not received Acknowledgement is made of			.C. § 119(e)	·	*
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited, P Information Disclosure Statem Interview Summary, PTO-413 Notice of Draftsperson's Paten Notice of Informal Patent App	entis), PTO-1449, int Drawing Review				
	SEE OFFICE ACT	ION ON THE FOLLOWING	PAGES		
. 5, Fatent and Tredsmark Diffos TO-326 (Rev. 9-95)	Offic	s Action Summary		Part of	Paper No. 3

Serial Number: 08/890,398

Art Unit: 2765

Page 2

DETAILED ACTION

Document 104

Specification

- The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: ١.
 - a. On Page 5, line 21, "processor 30, 300 is the" should be "processor 30 is the".
 - b. On Page 6, line 19, "arrow 26" should be "arrows 48 and 38".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows: 2.

Whoever invants or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to 3. non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 1-9 have no practical application in the technological arts. The claims recite a series of steps and are considered for the purpose of analysis under 35 U.S.C. 101 as reciting a series of steps, but do not recite any connection to the technological arts. Claims 10-19 recite a system on which the steps of Claims 1-9 are run and are thus considered for the purpose of analysis under U.S.C. 101 as reciting a series of steps, but do not recite any connection to the technological arts. The claims do not define the terms "merchant processor" or "loan repayment

Page 3

Serial Number: 08/890,398

Art Unit: 2765

receiver" as being electronic or computerized components; nor do they define "automated loan repayment" as taking place on a computer system. Processor and payment receiver are well known within the art as titles for employees which handle loan and/or payment processing. The claims would be deemed statutory if they recited a connection to the technological arts, such as "automatic computerized loan repayment", "a merchant's computer processor", and "a computerized loan repayment receiver".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen (4,750,119).

Claims 1 and 10: <u>Cohen</u> discloses a system and method for purchase and transaction processing, comprising:

a. Accepting a customer identification and forwarding payment information to a merchant (vendor) processor (col 3, lines 58-61; col 5, Table I; and col 7, lines 50-51);

Page 4

Serial Number: 08/890,398

Art Unit: 2765

- b. Forwarding a portion of the payment to a loan repayment receiver (Cohen forwards a portion of the payment to a "future benefit guarantor" or "an insurance company" (col 3, lines 4-9 and 31-38, and col 4, lines 17-21). See Official Notice below); and
- c. Receiving and applying the portion of the payment to reduce the loan amount (Cohen increases the future benefit by the portion of payment received (col 4, lines 21-24). See Official Notice below).

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known within the finance art that automatic deductions can be made to pay outstanding debts, such as loans, mortgages, insurance, etc.

Numerous automatic deductions are also made from transactions to cover sales taxes, credit card transaction charges, etc. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the portion of the transaction that Cohen was transferring to the insurance company could be transferred to a loan company, a bank, a mortgage company, or any other account which the vendor desired. Whether these payments were applied to decrease a loan amount, make a mortgage payment, or increase an account balance would obviously depend entirely on the destination of the transfer. One would have been motivated to transfer a portion of the transaction to a loan repayment receiver in view of Cohen disclosure of transferring the portion to an insurance company and in view of the widespread use of automatic payments for paying mortgages (which are one type of loan).

Claims 2- 5 and 11-14: <u>Cohen</u> discloses a system and method for automated loan repayment as discussed in Claims 1 and 10 above, and further discloses accepting a credit card

Serial Number: 08/890,398

Page 5

Art Unit: 2765

number as the customer identification (col 5, Table II), but does not disclose the curd being a debit card, a smart card, or a charge card. Official Notice is taken these are old and well known within the business art as types of "credit" cards by which consumers pay for goods and services in place of using cash. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use any one of these cards when using the transaction system of Cohen. One would have been motivated to allow the system to use any one or more of these types of cards in order to increase the customer's payment options and in view of the widespread use of these cards in transactions.

Claims 6 and 15: Cohen discloses a system and method for automated loan repayment as discussed in Claims 1 and 10 above, and further discloses accepting the customer identifier at the merchant's location (col 3, lines 40-57 and col 7, lines 50-51).

Claims 8-9 and 17-18: Cohen discloses a system and method for automated loan repayment as discussed in Claims 1 and 10 above, and further discloses accumulating the payments, then periodically (daily) forwarding them to the loan processor (insurance company)(col 4, lines 21-24).

Claim 19: Cohen discloses a system and method for automated loan repayment as . discussed in Claim 10 above, and further discloses forwarding a percentage of the payment (col 7, lines 25-41).

Page 6

Serial Number: 08/890,398

Art Unit: 2765

Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen 6. (4,750,119) in view of Hilt et al (5,465,206).

Claims 7 and 16: Cohen discloses a system and method for automated loan repayment as discussed in Claims 1 and 10 above, but does not explicitly disclose electronically accepting the customer identifier. Hilt discloses a similar system and method for electronically paying bills by the customer entering the information "manually, via paper, at an ATM, or via a PC, telephone" keypad, screen telephone or personal digital assistant" (col 11, lines 51-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enter the customer identifier electronically using any one of the methods discussed by Hilt. One would have been motivated to do so by Cohen's disclosure of the customer placing the order over a telephone (col 3, lines 42-44) and the widespread use of card readers in retail establishments to facilitate rapid and error-free entry of the customer's identifier.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's 7. disclosure.

Deming (4,823,264), Nagata (Re. 32,985), Kight (5,383,113), Hoyakimian (5,466,919), Pickering (5,483,445), Rogers (5,715,298), Tozzoli (5,717,989), Yu (5,748,908), Rose (5,757,917), and Egendorf (5,794,221) pertain to electronic systems for completing transactions and transferring funds between the participants, with Kight disclosing automatic payment of loans. Serial Number: 08/890,398

Art Unit: 2765

Page 7

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Exr. James W. Myhre whose telephone number is (703) 308-7843. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Allen R. MacDonald, can be reached on (703) 305-9708. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-3988.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-75-3900.

WM 11/03/98

MILLOWNSTAMBER

PRIMARY EXAMINER

			Application No. 08/890,3		Applicant(s)	Johns	alto.	
	Notice of Refe	rences Cited	Examiner Group Art Uni James Myhre 2765		Group Art Unit 2765	Page 1 of 1		
			U.S. PATENT DOCUME	NT8		<u> </u>		
	DOCUMENT NO.	DATE		. WASKE CLASS				MASCIARE
	4,750,119	08/07/88	Cohen et al			705	14	
	4,823,264	04/18/89	Daming			705	39	
C	RE. 32,995	07/11/89	N	sgata et	ai		708	41
D	5,383,113	01/17/95	}	Cight et	al .	· [705	40.
E	6,465,208	11/07/95		Hilt et a	<u> </u>		705	40
F	5,465,819	11/14/95	: н	ovakimi	in		705	17
a	. 6,483,445	01/09/98		Pivkering			· 705	40
H	5,715,298	02/03/88		Rogare			378	91.01
「 「	8,717,989	02/10/88	Tozzoli et al				706	37
1	5,748,908	05/05/95		Yu			705	:44
×	5,757,917	05/25/98		to exoF	al .		980	25
ı	5,794,221	08/11/98		Egendor	F		705	40
M								
	<u> </u>		FOREIGN PATENT DOCUI	VENTS		,		
Τ	DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	COUNTRY		NAME		CLASS	SUBCLASS
N	<u> </u>	- I				•		
10						•		
-								
0						•		
'n								
-			•					
7								
	<u> </u>		NON-PATENT DOCUME	NT8				······································
Т	1 .	DOCUMENT (Includ)	ng Autime, Title, Soume, and Pe	etiment Pag	ed .			DATE
\top	1		<u> </u>					
۳								
V		***************************************						•
w		*	3.4				-	PTH
 k			1	•		**************************************		
_	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	·				

U. S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 9-95)

Notice of References Cited

Pert of Paper No. __3

EXHIBIT D

to
ADVANCEME INC.'S OPENING CLAIM
CONSTRUCTION BRIEF





PATENT (4750/2) Attorney Docket No. JHN-001

RECEIVED

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

JAN 27 1999 Group 2700

APPLICANT(S):

Johnson 08/890,398

GROUP NO.:

2765

SERIAL NO.: FILING DATE:

July 9, 1997

EXAMINER:

James W. Myhre

TITLE:

Automated Loan Repayment

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE

In response to the Office Action mailed from the Patent Office on November 10, 1998, please amend this application as indicated below and consider the remarks that follow.

In the Specification:

On page 5 at line 21, please change "the merchant processor 30, 300 is the" to -

the merchant processor 30 (300 in FIGS. 2 and 3A) is the--.

On page 6 at line 18, please change "card issuer 50" to -merchant 20--.

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1 and 10 as follows:

 (Amended) A method for automated loan repayment, comprising: accepting a customer identifier as playment from the customer and <u>electronically</u> forwarding information related to the payment to a <u>computerized</u> merchant processor;

at the <u>computerized</u> merchant processor, acquiring the information related to the payment and forwarding at least a portion of the payment to a <u>computerized</u>.



Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 2 of 4

loan repayment receiver as repayment of at least a portion of an outstanding

loan amount owed by the merchant; and

at the <u>computerized</u> loan repayment receiver, receiving the portion of the

payment forwarded by the <u>computerized</u> merchant processor and applying that

portion to the outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant to reduce that

outstanding loan amount.

Bi N 10. (Amended) A system for automated loan repayment, comprising:
means for accepting a customer identifier as payment from the customer and for
electronically forwarding information related to the payment to a
computerized merchant processor, wherein a merchant associated with the
payment has an outstanding loan to a lender; and
at the computerized merchant processor, means for receiving the information
related to the payment and means for forwarding to the lender a loan payment
associated with the payment.

REMARKS

Applicant hereby amends claims 1 and 10, leaving claims 1-19 pending in this application with amended claims 1 and 10 being the only independent claims.

The specification has been amended to address the informalities identified in the Office Action. Applicant submits that the specification as amended is free of informalities, and that all amendments are fully supported by the originally-filed application.

Applicant submits that amended claims 1 and 10 address the 35 U.S.C. Section 101 concerns raised in the Office Action. All changes to the claims are fully supported by the originally-filed application at, for example, pages 8 and 9.

Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 4,750,199 to Cohen (hereinafter "Cohen").

Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 3 of 4

Cohen describes a purchasing system with a rebate feature, namely the bundling of a purchase of a good or service with an annuity. The annuity is payable to a purchaser, and it comes due on the twentieth anniversary of the close of the merchant's fiscal year in which the purchaser made the purchase (column 1, lines 45-48). The rebate annuity of Cohen comes into existence after the purchaser agrees to make his purchase (column 2, lines 1-8). Cohen teaches that the annuity is ultimately purchased through the intermediation of an independent escrow agent after a series of transfers of financial data and calculations take place (column 1, lines 40-59). Cohen thus involves a system in which the purchaser of goods or services becomes the beneficiary of an annuity.

In sharp contrast to Cohen, the present invention describes repayment of a loan owed by a merchant. Cohen does not teach or suggest anything about loan repayment by a merchant. Amended claim I recites, in part, "outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant." Amended claim 10 recites, in part, "a merchant ... has an outstanding loan to a lender."

The loan recited in the amended claims differs from the annuity in Cohen. For example, the claims recite an "outstanding" loan, whereas the annuity of Cohen only comes into existence after the purchase. The existence of the loan in the present invention is independent of and urrelated to the consummation of any particular purchase, while the existence of the annuity in Cohen depends entirely on the consummation of the purchase. Also, in the present invention, the automated repayment of a loan amount is for the benefit of the merchant. The purchaser gains no additional benefit from the present invention. In contrast, the primary financial beneficiary in Cohen is the purchaser who gains the right to receive an annuity, while the yendor has no direct financial interest in the annuity,

Even if the annuity of Cohen is replaced with an outstanding loan, as suggested in the Office Action, the "modified" Cohen would not result in applicant's claimed invention, because the loan repayment would still be for the benefit of the purchaser. Cohen describes at column 1, lines 53-59 and at column 2, lines 29-35 that the purchaser, and not the vendor, supplies the funds used to pay for the annuity, and is the beneficiary of the annuity. Applicant's claims recite a loan repayment on behalf of and for the benefit of the merchant, and not on behalf of nor for the benefit of the purchaser.

Applicant: Johnson Scriel No.; 08/890,398 Page 4 of 4

Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over Cohen in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,465,206 to Hilt et al., (hereinafter "Hilt").

Hilt describes an electronic bill payment system. Hilt describes reducing or eliminating "exception items." At column 1, lines 51-59, Hilt indicates that an "exception item is a payment which, for some reason, cannot be processed according to the highly automated procedures put in place by the biller to quickly process remittances. Exception items include checks received without payment coupons, payment coupons received without checks, checks for amounts different than the amounts shown on the corresponding coupons, multiple payment coupons received in an envelope with a single check." Hilt fails to supply what is absent from Cohen, and thus any combination of Cohen and Hilt cannot and does not teach or suggest Applicant's claimed subject matter. Hilt does not teach or suggest anything about loan repayment by a merchant via a computerized merchant processor.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration, withdrawal of all rejections and objections, and allowance of all pending claims in due course.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 80 1999 Reg. No. 35,393

Tel. No.: (617) 248-7374 Fax No.: (617) 248-7100

574JBM4750/2_A705638-1

Robert J. Tosti
Attorney for Applicant

Testa, Hurwitz, & Thibeault, LLP

High Street Tower 125 High Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02110



Attorney Docket No. JHN-001 (4750/2)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE ECEIVED

JAN 27 1999

APPLICANT(S): SERIAL NO.:

Johnson

08/890,398

GROUP NO .:

2765

Group 2700

FILING DATE:

July 9, 1997 EXAMINER: James W. Myhre

TITLE:

Automated Loan Repayment

CERTIFICATE OF FIRST CLASS MAILING UNDER 37 C.F.R. L.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence, and any document(s) referred to as enclosed herein, is/are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231 on this 20 day of January, 1999.

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Submitted herewith is/are:

Amendment and Response (4 pgs.); Transmittal Form (I pg.); and a mailroom postcard.

574JBM4750/2A717432-1

OIPE O		
	Application Serial Number	08/890,398
	Filing Date	July 9, 1997
TRANSMITTAL	First Named Inventor	Iohnson PECEIVED
	Group Art Unit	2765 JAN 2.7 1999
FORM	Examiner Name	James W. Myhre
	Attorney Docket No.	лникоп (4750/2) ^C 10up 2700

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)						
	ce Transmittal Form	D	Copy of Notice to File Missing Parts of Application (PTO-1553)		0	Appeal Communication to Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
	☐ Check Attached ☐ Copy of Fee Transmittal Form	D	Formal Drawing(s)		a .	Appeal Communication to Group (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
8	Amendment/Response		Petition Routing Silp (PTO/SB/69) and Accompanying Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application		a	Status Letter
	After Pinal Affidavits/declaration(s)	l	Power of Attorney		83	Return Receipt Postcard
	Letter to Official Orafisperson including Drawings		(Revocation of Prior Powers)		183.	Certificate of First Class Mailing under 37 C.F.R. 1.8
	[Total Sheets]	D	Terminal Disc	simer	ם	Additional Enclusure(s) (please identify below)
0	Exposion of Time Request	a	Executed Declaration and Power of Attorney for Utility or Design Patent Application			
III	Information Disclosure Statement	0	Small Entity Statement			
00	Form PTO-1449 Coplex of IDS Citations	0	Request for Refund			
a	Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)	a	After Allowance Communication to Group			
D	Response to Missing Parts/ incomplete Application					
COR	iespondence address			SIGNATURE BLO	ск	
Direct all correspondence to: Patent Administrator Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeau High Street Tower 125 High Street Boston, MA 02110 Tel, No.: (517) 248-7000 Fax No.: (617) 248-7100		bibeault, LLP] -7000	Date: January 1999 Reg. No. 35,393 Tel. No.: (617) 248-7374 Pax No.: (617) 248-7100		Respectfully submitted, AUNT JOSEM. Robert J. Tokli Attorney for Applicant(s) Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLr High Street Tower 125 High Street Boston, MA 62110	

EXHIBIT E

to
ADVANCEME INC.'S OPENING CLAIM
CONSTRUCTION BRIEF



EXPRESS MALL

L NO. EM406008989US

PATENT Attorney Docket No. JHN-001 (4750/2)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT:

Johnson

SERIAL NO.:

08/890,398

GROUP NO.:

2767

FILING DATE:

July 9, 1997

EXAMINER:

James W. Myhre

TITLE:

Automated Loan Repayment

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box CPA Washington, D.C. 20231 RECEIVED JUL 21 1999 TC 2700 MAIL ROOM

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to the Patent Office in response to an Advisory Action mailed from the Patent Office on July 8, 1999, and in response to a final Office Action mailed from the Patent Office on February 4, 1999, and this Preliminary Amendment is submitted together with a Continuing Prosecution Application (CPA) Request. Before examining the CPA, please amend this application as indicated below and consider the remarks that follow.

In the claims:

Please apiend claims 1 and 10, as follows.

B

(Twice Amended) A method for automated loan repayment, comprising:
 <u>at a merchant</u>, accepting a customer identifier as payment from the customer and
 electronically forwarding information related to the payment to a computerized merchant
 processor;

Filed 09/13/2006

Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 2 of 5

at the computerized merchant processor, acquiring the information related to the payment from the merchant, authorizing and settling the payment, and forwarding at least a portion of the payment to a computerized loan repayment receiver as repayment of at least a portion of an outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant; and

at the computerized loan repayment receiver, receiving the portion of the payment forwarded by the computerized merchant processor and applying that portion to the outstanding loan amount owed by the merchant to reduce that outstanding loan amount.

10. (Twice Amended) A system for automated loan repayment, comprising: at a merchant, means for accepting a customer identifier as payment from the customer and for electronically forwarding information related to the payment to a computerized merchant processor, wherein the [a] merchant associated with the payment has an outstanding loan to a lender; and

at the computerized merchant processor, means for receiving the information related to the payment from the merchant, means for authorizing and settling the payment, and means for forwarding to the lender a loan payment associated with the payment.

REMARKS

Claim Rejections

Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 17-19 were rejected in the final Office Action under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 4,750,199 to Cohen (hereinafter "Cohen").

Also, claims 7 and 16 were rejected in the final Office Action under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Cohen in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,465,206 to Hill et al. (hereinafter "Hilt"). Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 3 of 5

The Advisory Action indicates that these rejections are maintained and that the Examiner's view is "that Cohen's 'purchasing center' and Applicant's 'merchant processor' are substantially equivalent in that both receive payment requests, then transfer a portion to the vendor & a payment to a third party."

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has not properly construed the claims pending upon submission of the response to the final Office Action (i.e., onceamended independent claims 1 and 10, and originally-filed dependent claims 2-9 and 11-19), but in the interest of moving to allowance as soon as possible Applicant hereby further amends the two independent claims (i.e., claims 1 and 10) in an effort to differentiate even more clearly over Cohen with the actual claim language.

Pending Claims, Cohen, and Hilt

Twice-amended independent claims 1 and 10 and originally-filed dependent claims 2-9 and 11-19 are now pending in this application, with twice-amended claims 1 and 10 being the only pending independent claims.

Cohen's "purchasing center" is not, and cannot possibly be construed to be, the same as or substantially equivalent to the recited "merchant processor" for a number of reasons

Cohen alludes to the fact that a purchaser/customer can contact the purchasing center and pay for a product with a credit card and that any such card purchase must first be cleared to allow the funds to be available for sending to an escrow agent (col. 3, lines 46, 60, and 63-68; col. 4, lines 17-21; and col. 4, lines 24-29), and thus it is clear from Cohen that the purchasing center is an entity completely separate from the entity that authorizes and settles card payment transactions. Applicant's "merchant processor" is defined in the application and recited in the claims as a modified version of an entity that authorizes and settles card payment transactions, and thus it is very clearly a different and separate entity from the purchasing center of Cohen. The two simply are not the same or

Applicant: Johnson Script No.: 08/890,398 Page 4 of 5

substantially equivalent in any way. The application describes a merchant processor as an entity "dedicated to acquiring and processing merchant transactions...[by receiving card] payment information from a merchant or on behalf of a merchant, obtaining authorization for the payment..., sending that authorization to the merchant, and then completing the transaction..." (pages 1-2). Cohen's purchasing center does not receive payment information from a merchant, but instead receives it directly from a purchaser/customer (col. 3, lines 63-64). In sharp contrast to Cohen, applicant's claims recite that the merchant processor acquires the payment information from the merchant, and that the merchant processor authorizes and settles the payment.

Document 104

Cohen's purchasing center is a centralized or decentralized location (col. 3, lines 47-57) where a plurality of vendors make goods and services available (col. 3, lines 2-3), and it is where purchasers/customers place orders and communicate the preferred method of paying for those orders (col. 3, lines 58-61). Applicant's claimed merchant processor does not, and in no way can be construed to, either list goods/services of a plurality of vendors or accept orders for those listed goods/services from purchasers/customers. Instead, applicant's claimed merchant processor acquires payment information, and authorizes and settles the payment.

Cohen's purchasing center could possibly use the claimed merchant processor for "verifying the order and the receipt of funds" (col. 3, line 65), or Cohen's purchasing center could just use the conventional card payment processing system that is now in place (as is alluded to in Cohen), but it is clear that the purchasing system is not the same as or in any way equivalent or similar to the claimed merchant processor. It is clear from Cohen that the purchasing center incurs "credit card transaction fees" (col. 4, lines 26-27), and thus it simply cannot be the case that the purchasing center is the same as or in any way equivalent or similar to the claimed merchant processor (or even the conventional card payment processing system that is now in place) because, if the purchasing center were the same/similar, the purchasing center would not incur such fees as it is the use of a merchant processor that results in such fees. Cohen's purchasing

Applicant: Johnson Serial No.: 08/890,398 Page 5 of 5

center is clearly described as an entity that incurs transaction fees for card transactions, and this means it is using a separate entity to authorize and settle card payments, and thus the purchasing center absolutely cannot be the same as or equivalent to the claimed merchant processor which, in part, authorizes and settles card payments.

Hilt adds nothing to Cohen that would have made applicant's invention unpatentable, and applicant thus submits that all pending claims are patentable over Cohen and Hilt, whether taken alone or in combination.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration, withdrawal of all rejections, and allowance of all pending claims in due course.

Date: July 16, 1999 Reg. No. 35,393

Tel. No.: (617) 248-7374 Fax No.: (617) 248-7100 Respectfully submitted,

Attorney for Applicant

Testa, Hurwitz, & Thibcault, LLP

High Street Tower 125 High Street Boston, MA 02110

OIPE					
	EX	PRESS M	IAIL :	L. EL No. EM406008989US	
				Complete if Known	
- Lavored TVT A T		m Scriul Num	ber	08/890,398	
FETTRANSPITTAL	Filing Da			July 9, 1997 Johnson	
Main: Effective October 1, 1997.	Group Ar	ed inventor		2767	
Potent free are subject to ground revision	Examina			James W. Myhre	
		Docket No.		JHN-801 (4750/2)	
			1277	E CALCULATION (continued)	1
METHOD OF PAYMENT.		3. ADDITT			
I. ☑ Payment Esclosed: ☑ Other ☑ Other	.]	Large	Small		
		Entity Fee	Entity Fee	Fee Description	Fee Pald
 The Commissioner is hereby authorized to cre or charge any fee indicated below to Deposit. 	Account	(S)	(5)	* *************************************	}
No. 20-0531.	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	- ,			
Required Fors (copy of this sheet enclosed	sed).	130	65	Surcharge - into filling fee or outs	
Additional fee required under 37 CFR 1	l.16 and	50	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or	1
1,17.	l	130	130	Non-English specification.	
Overpayment Credit		2,520	2,520		
		110	55	Extension for reply within first month	}
/ FEE CALCULATION	(170 380	190	Extension for reply within second 2	크램
1. FILING FEE	}			month Q 1	كظظ
Large Entity		870	435	Extension for reply within third month	四二四
Fee (S) Fee Description	Pec Paid	1,360	680	Extension for reply within fourth.	_ਾਤ
		1,850	925	Extension for reply within fifth month	4 1
760 Utility filling fee	760.00	200	150	Notice of Appeal Filling a brief in support of an appeal	
310 Derlyn filing fee		300 260	150 130	Request for oral hearing	
150 Provisional filing fee		130	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
,		50	\$D	Pathions related to provisional *	
Number Number Rate	Ymonst	240	240	applications Submission of information Disclosure	
Filed Extra Total Claims 10 - 20 - 0 x 3 18.00 -	0	20	4.4	Statement (37 CPR 1.97(c))	
17	i	130	130	Eubmission of Information Disclosure [Statement G7 CPR 1.97(6))	
[Aufreprodest	_				
Chilms 2 -3 = 0 x 3 78,00 =	0	760	380	Filing a submission after final rejection	· [
				(37 CFR 1,129(a))	
☐ Multiple Dependent Claim(a), if any \$260,00 =	0	760	380	For each additional invention in bs (examined G7 CFR 1.129(b))	
TOTAL	760.00			Other (Specify)	
SMALL ENTITY DISCOUNT:	380.00	}			
SUBTOTAL (I) (5)	380.00	ł			
2. AMENDMENT CLAIM FEES Claims Highest No. Present XXIII	For Puid	1		SUBTOTAL (I)	
Claims Highest No. Freshit Anna Restability Proviously Extra		<u></u>			
After Amend, Paid For	+			_	
Total - # x\$ 18.00=		1		SUBTOTAL (I)	00.030
Indep x \$ 78.00 -		{		SUBTOTAL (3)	
First Presentation of Multiple Dep. + \$150.00 =	•	1			_
TOTAL:	(S) (S)	}		•	
SMALL ENTITY DISCOUNT:		1			170.00
SUBTOTAL (2)	(5)	}	_	TOTAL, (§)	60,080
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS				SIGNATURE BLOCK , A	7.7.
Direct all correspondence in:				Rospectfyliy and pilted,	4.
Patent Administrator Tests, Hurwitz & Thibesoft, LLI		Date: July 16,	1999	BOWN /	W.
High Street Tower	-	Reg. No.: 35, Tel. No.: (617		Robert J. Toxii 174 Attorney for the Applicants	1
125 High Bucks		Fax No.: (617	748-7	 Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LL. 	P
Boston, MA 92110 Tel. No.: (617) 248-7090		1		High Street Tower 125 High Street	
Fax No.: (617) 248-7160		}		Boston, MA 02110	
TOST14750/2.825501		L			

Expess.	/ix **	habel #	EM4060	०८१४९	ผร
· 1					

(A)	£ :7						
-	8)		Application	Serial Number	OB	896,098	
BIL 1 6 1999 U			Ju	July 9, 1997			
TRANSMITTAL First Named		Inventor	Jo	hasaa			
IRAU CONTRACTOR		nit	27	767			
	FORM Examiner No.		ımt	James W. Myhre			
			Attorney Do	cket No.	JHN-001 (4750/2)		
ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)							
			o File Missing	"	Appeal Communication to Board		
KZI F60	•	ш		tion (PTO-1553)		of Patent Appeals and Interferences	
	Check Attached Copy of Fee Transmittal Form		Formal Drawing	(s)	İ	Appeal Communication to Group (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)	
Ο.	Amondment/Response	ο.	Petition Routing Slip (PTO/SI and Accompanying Petition to Convert to a Provisional		9)	Status Letter	
			Application	Assioitat			
	After Final Affidayits/declaration(s)		Power of Attorn	* U		Return Receipt Postcard	
	Lener to Official Draftsperson		(Revocation of			Certificate of First Class Mailing under 37 C.P.R. 1.8	
	Including Drawings [Total Sheets]	Terminal Disclaimer			Additional Enclosure(s) (please identify below) Prefiminary Amendment (5 pages)		
_		_				Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) Request Transmittal (2 pages)	
Request	Copy of Extension of Time	D	Executed Declaration and Power of Attorney for Utility or Design Patent Application		OF :	72	
	Information Disclosure Statement	o	Small Entity Sta	tement		RECEIVED JUL 21 1999 C 2700 HAIL ROOM	
	Form PTO-1449 Copies of IDS Citations	0	Request for Ref	•		RECEIVED JUL 21 1999 2700 HAIL RO	
0	Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)	α.	After Allowance to Group	communication	1		
	Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application		I			- 	
CORRE	SPONDENCE ADDRESS	L		SIGNATURE	BL	bock .	
Direct all correspondence to: Petent Administrator Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLP High Street Tower 125 High Street Boston, MA 02110 Tel. No.: (617) 248-7000 Pex No.: (617) 248-7100		Date: July 16, 1 Reg. No. 35,39 Tel. No.: (617) Fax No.: (617)	1999 3 248	Respectfully submitted, Robert J. Tosti Robert J. Tosti Attorney for Applicant(s)			
TOSTI47	TOST14750/2.825496					Boston, MA 02110	